

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 8th March, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 4th March publishes a communicated article about Kandahar. The writer states that the balance of public

Circulation,
685 copies.

opinion is decidedly in favour of the retention of Kandahar, but still the Government has resolved to abandon it. We do not pretend to prophecy whether the abandonment will be advantageous or disadvantageous. Time will show this. The question which we have now to consider is what arrangements should be made for the administration of the province in future. It may be proposed at first sight that either Aiyub Khan should be appointed Wali or the province should be made over to the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan. But as regards Aiyub Khan it should be observed that, even though he apologizes, he has forfeited all claim to consideration by waging war against us. Moreover, his prestige has been diminished in the eyes of the Afghans by the defeat he suffered at the hand of General Roberts. True, Abdul Rahman is a shrewd man, but when he has not yet been able to establish his

authority on a firm footing in Northern Afghanistan it would not be wise to burden him with another province. It appears that some tribes even refuse to pay him the taxes. In our opinion the best policy will be to release Yakub Khan and place him on the throne of Kandahar. He has already been sufficiently punished for his fault. It should be observed that if he is appointed Wali, he and Abdul Rahman Khan will always be jealous of each other, and the good result of the existence of this jealousy will be that they will vie with each other in displaying their loyalty towards us. If either of them intrigue with the Russians, the matter will be at once reported to us by the other. Moreover, the bestowal of the Waliship on Yakub Khan will satisfy his partizans in Northern Afghanistan in some degree, and prevent them from causing any disturbances in the country. If war should ever break out between Abdul Rahman and Yakub Khan, we should not interfere, and allow them to fight with each other so long as our interests are in no way threatened by their mutual quarrels.

The same paper, referring to the Spitzkop disaster, remarks
 The Spitzkop disaster. that it very much resembles the Isandula disaster. Perhaps the Boers deceived Sir George Colley. They might have purposely allowed him to occupy Spitzkop in order to annihilate his force. We deeply regret his death. The Imperial Prince was killed in the late Zulu war. In this war a distinguished British officer has perished. The Boers are more civilized and powerful than the Zulus, and therefore it will be somewhat difficult to suppress their rebellion and bring them under check. The troops already sent to the Transvaal from England and India appear to be insufficient for the purpose, and therefore probably more troops will have to be sent.

Circulation,
282 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st March, referring to the death of Sir George Colley, remarks that he was a very courteous, able, and brave soldier. Every one who was

acquainted with him must have received the news of his death with deep regret. No death can be more honourable to a soldier than falling in battle in the discharge of his duty. Sir George Colley had the honour of perishing in this way. There is no doubt that the painful disaster which befell the British troops will be soon avenged, but nothing can compensate for the loss of the able officers who were killed in the battle.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 5th March says that there is reason to think that the question of the repeal of the Press Act is under the consideration of Government. The Afghan war called the Press Act and the License Tax Act into being. Now that the war has ended, both of these Acts should be abolished or modified. The Government deemed it expedient to impose restrictions upon the liberty of the vernacular press in order that it might not spread false rumours in the time of the war, and established the Press Commissioner's office to supply trustworthy news to it. The Press Commissioner has not only gratuitously supplied the vernacular press with news, but his connection with it has remedied some of its faults and improved its tone. His office proved so useful to the native editors that they submitted a joint memorial to the Government of India protesting against its abolition. Although it had nothing to do with the Press Act, its abolition leads the public to expect that the Press Act will be also shortly repealed. The Act has been a dead letter. The Government has not considered it necessary to bring any newspaper under its operation. Although it is practically harmless, it is a source of unnecessary anxiety to the native editors. Moreover, it is calculated to produce false impressions in the minds of foreign nations. Under these circumstances it should be removed from the Statute-book. The license-tax presses severely upon the people and should be abolished.

Circulation,
570 copies.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 3rd March says that it appears from the instructions that have been issued for the compilation of general census statements for districts that the statements will be compiled by patwáris at the headquarters of each district, under the supervision of an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner. About one-fifth of the patwáris will be sent for from each tahsíl for the work, and they will be paid Rs. 2 a month in addition to their pay. But this scheme appears to be objectionable on several grounds: First, the coming of patwáris to the headquarters of the district will put them to a great deal of expense, which will not be covered by the small monthly allowance of Rs 2. Secondly, their work will suffer in their absence; true, new men will be temporarily employed for the performance of their work during their absence, but owing to want of experience new men will not be able to do the work properly. Moreover, it should be remembered that the work of the patwáris has already considerably suffered. They have had to attend to census work since October last. In our opinion the patwáris should not be summoned to the headquarters of the district, but should be asked to compile the census statements at the tahsíls. This system will be more economical to Government and less inconvenient to patwáris. In that case the Government will neither have to pay any additional allowance to them nor to engage the services of new men for their work. This system will have another great advantage. If there are any mistakes in the statements, the patwáris will be able to correct them at once.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Jalwah-i-Tár* (Meerut) of the 1st March says that Europeans fearlessly kill the natives in these days, either because they like their blood, or consider such murders necessary in order to establish their influence in the country. Are not natives human beings like Europeans?

The case of the European Apothecary who killed a native at Agra.

Should not the Government look upon its countrymen and the natives with an eye of equality? Does the Bible inculcate upon Christians the killing of natives? To our knowledge it inculcates no such thing. It appears from the *Nasīm-i-Agra* of the 27th February that a European Apothecary who lately killed a native gardener at Agra has been acquitted by the court. The doctor who examined the body of the deceased stated that he had an enlarged spleen. Perhaps the doctors are endowed with divine powers and can instantly create a spleen in the body of any person if they please. The deaths of the natives who have hitherto been killed by Europeans have always been ascribed to rupture of the spleen. Government must remember that it may be called upon by the Almighty on the day of Judgment to prove that all natives have diseased spleens. O murderers, have you forgotten the minute which Lord Lytton recorded in the Fuller case? You must remember that Lord Ripon also recognises no distinction of creed or colour.

The *Prince of Wales' Gazette* (Meerut) of the 28th Fe-

Circulation,
70 copies.

A native killed by a European soldier at Umballa. February says:—O God, when will the Europeans cease killing the natives?

They often kill innocent persons and escape scot-free. The *Mashīr-i-Qaisar* of the 22nd February states, on the authority of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that a European soldier of the 9th Regiment shot a native at Umballa. Let us see what punishment is inflicted upon the soldier. Probably the incident will be declared an accidental one, and the accused will be acquitted, as has hitherto always been done in such cases. The Government should remedy the evil.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhā* (Benares) of the 28th February

Circulation,
300 copies.

The slaughter of kine. publishes a long communicated article against the killing of kine by Musalmans. The first part of the article appeared in the issue of the 21st February. The writer states that it is well known

that the Hindus were greatly oppressed under Muhammadan rule. It is to be regretted that even now they are not free from the oppression of the Musalmans. When a dispute arose at Mirzapur between the Hindus and one Akbar Ali Khan, who intended to kill a cow in honour of the last Id festival, the Magistrate settled the dispute and the Hindus acquiesced in his decision. But Akbar Ali disobeyed his order and openly killed a cow. Had the Hindus interfered, a great riot would have taken place. They did not think it advisable even to file a petition on the subject in the Magistrate's Court, because they were afraid that the police officers at Mirzapur, who are generally all Musalmans, might bring some false charge against them. The writer then ironically remarks that the Government considers the Hindus to be disloyal, and does not listen to them because they instigated the rebellion in 1857 ; it is they who are still dreaming of recovering their supremacy ; it is they who do not look upon Her Majesty as their sovereign, and read the name of the Sultan of Turkey in the *Khutba* ! It is their religion that inculcates the killing of Christians, and they killed Lord Mayo and Chief Justice Mr. Norman ! The writer then argues that it is not necessary that the Musalmans should sacrifice kine in honour of the Id festival, as is obvious from a judgment recorded by the Magistrate of Benares on the 30th April, 1840, which was confirmed by the Sadr Nizamat of Agra on the 17th March, 1841. Their religion asks them to sacrifice sheep, camels, &c. The letter of Mr. Duncan, the Resident at Benares, and of the Magistrate of Benares, dated the 17th November, 1792, and 30th December, 1809, respectively, addressed to Government, clearly show that the Musalmans kill kine only to annoy the Hindus. It is well known that the emperor Akbar prohibited the slaughter of kine altogether. The Nawab of Rámpur has stated in his book called the *Taqrir-i-Dilpazir* that kine are not killed in Arabia. In treaties Nos. 56 and 63, concluded between Sháh Shuja-al-Mulk and Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the former agreed that kine would not be killed in the vicinity of Sikh troops. The killing of kine

has been strictly prohibited at Mau in Azamgarh from the time of Muhammadan rule. No respectable Musalman kills a cow. It is only the lower classes that generally do it. It should be observed that no European talks of beef and pork in the presence of Hindus and Musalmans in deference to their prejudices, but Akbar Ali had the temerity to tell the Hindus that the cow he had with him was going to be slaughtered. The Government should punish the Musalmans who outraged the feelings of the Hindus in this way. Akbar Ali hitherto always sacrificed a camel in honor of the Id festival. It is difficult to realize why he sacrificed a cow on the last occasion. (The article is to be continued.)

The *Arya Darpan* for February (received on the 3rd March) urges that the Government should prohibit the slaughter of kine.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The same.

The Government would earn the gratitude of the whole Hindu population by such a prohibition, while the Musalmans and Christians would suffer no loss or inconvenience from it. The killing of a cow is apparently an insult to the Hindu religion, and consequently any person who commits the offence is punishable under section 295 of the Indian Penal Code. Moreover, section 43 of Act IV. of 1872 provides that the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef will not take place except with the consent of, and subject to rules prescribed by, the Local Government. Why does not the Government punish those men who offend against the provisions of these sections ?

The same paper publishes another article on the slaughter of kine, in which it expresses nearly the same sentiments that have been

The same.

expressed by the correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, and also refers to the official letters and the judgments which have been alluded to by him. Moreover, it quotes two traditional sayings of Muhammad, one of which means that the

milk of the cow is nutritious, but her flesh unwholesome; and the other that the killer of a cow, the cutter of a tree, the seller of a human being, and the drinker of spirituous liquors, will not get salvation. It also remarks that it appears from medical works, such as the *Makhzan-al-Adwiyah*, &c., that beef does harm to the blood and produces many diseases. Probably it also produces cholera, because cholera generally originates in military camps where beef is largely used.

Circulation,
153 copies.

Sir Henry Daly, Agent
to the Governor-General in
Central India.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (published in Marathi at Dhár) of the 28th February, referring to the retirement of Sir Henry Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, remarks that the Government of India has recorded its high appreciation of his services. He always loyally carried out the wishes of the Government and also promoted the welfare of the native princes and the people. He was, therefore, popular with both of them. The Government even offered to extend his term of office for two years. This apparently shows that it had a high opinion of his abilities. The other European officers should follow his example

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The post-office, Cawnpore.

The *Shola-i-Túr* (Cawnpore) of the 1st March states that for the last four weeks the manager of that paper has impressed the postage stamps affixed to the copies sent to the outstation subscribers with his seal, in order that the stamps might not be removed by any persons from the covers. The post-office lately treated the papers as "bearing postage" on the ground that the stamps were spoilt by the sealing, and charged them one anna additional postage. The result was that hundreds of papers were refused by the subscribers, and the proprietor put to great loss. If the stamps had been really spoilt, the Cawnpore post-office should have brought the matter to his notice and asked him to put new stamps on the covers.

L O C A L.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 28th February Circulation,
125 copies.

The scarcity of water at (received on the 3rd March) com-
Amraoti. plains that the people at Amraoti

have already begun to suffer from the scarcity of water, and asks the municipal committee to dig new wells and cleanse and deepen the existing ones. If the committee has no money, the Government should lend it money for the purpose. The Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the Assistant Commissioner and Local Fund Engineer, visited the town last week and made enquiries about the supply of water in wells. It is not known for certainty what was the result of his enquiries, but it is rumoured that he has given orders for the construction of some new wells. In our opinion the wells situated near the bank of the river should be deepened and new ones should be constructed there, because they will yield more water than those constructed at any other place.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afslab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Feby. 28th & 4th March	2nd & 7th March	660 copies.
2 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	... Weekly	Ali Husain Khan ...	March 3rd	8th	120 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Kamta Parshad ...	5th	7th	125 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	Mokand Ram ...	" 2nd & 5th	" 4th & 8th	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	1st	4th	...
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannid</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	... Ditto	Puran Chand ...	"	"	125 copies.
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Fakhr-ud-din ...	"	6th	80 "
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai ...	1st & 5th	3rd & 7th	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand ...	1st	4th	50 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	... Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian ...	"	5th	20 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Nisar Ali ...	Feby. 28th	3rd	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Hindi-Urdu	Tegh Bahadur ...	"	2nd	100 copies.
13 <i>Arya Darpan</i>	... Shabjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For the month of February.	3rd	300 "

14	<i>Arya Patrika</i>	... Mirzapur,	Hindi-English.	Ditto	... Rev. D. Hutton	... March 1st	... 4th	"	... 1,173	"
15	<i>Ashaatul-Sunnat</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	... Muhammad Hussain,	For the month of February.	,"	8th	... 350	"
16	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	March 1st	,"	4th	... 100	"
17	<i>Berar Samachar</i>	... Akola	Marathi-English.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	Feby. 28th	,"	5th	... 250	"
18	<i>Bharti Bils</i>	... Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	..."	"	25th & 5th	... 300	"
19	<i>Dabda-i-Qaisri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Parshad	Feby. 26th	..."	2nd	... 220	"
20	<i>Dabda-i-Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	Feby. 28th	..."	"	... 409	"
21	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Hussain Ali	..."	"	4th	... 375	"
22	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	March 2nd	..."	5th	... 300	"
23	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	..."	Feby. 27th	..."	"	... 275	"
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath	March 2nd	..."	"	... 275	"
25	<i>Jalwa-i-Tür</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	1st	..."	3rd	... 100	"
26	<i>Jam Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Feby. 25th	..."	"	... 125	"
27	<i>Karnatak</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	..."	"	"	... 250	"
28	<i>Kashmir Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Parshad	March 4th	..."	5th	... 550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)	"
29	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	Feby. 28th	..."	4th	... 300	"
30	<i>Kayasth Samachar</i>	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Nairain	March 2nd	..."	5th	... 275	"
31	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	1st	..."	"	... 105	"
32	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	Feby. 28th	..."	2nd	... 16	"
33	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Panjab</i>	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	March 2nd	..."	5th	... 600	"
34	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	..."	Jawwad Ali	..."	2nd & 6th	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)	"
35	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid	Jamil-ud-Feb. 22nd	..."	3rd	... 325 copies.	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	(1) DATE OF RECEIPT.		CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
36 <i>Metrov Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	Feby. 28th	March 5th	100 copies.	
37 <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	March 1st	3rd	150 "	
38 <i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib ul-Lah	Feby. 28th	4th	70 "	
39 <i>Mihir-i-Zarafat</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Puran Chand	"	3rd	100 "	
40 <i>Nisira Vilas</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	"	27th	2nd	
41 <i>Mumba-ul-Akhdam</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Khairati Lal	"	28th	2nd	
42 <i>Muraqa-i-Tahzib</i>	Litto	Ditto	Ditto	Behari Lal	March 1st	"	6th	
43 <i>Mutta-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	"	5th	"	
44 <i>Najar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Anjid Ali	Feby. 28th	2nd	5th	
45 <i>Airang Mazamn</i>	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	Meva Kam	"	4th	46 "	
46 <i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Muhaminad Hayat,	March 1st	6th	115 "	
47 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamma Das	"	3rd	185 "	
48 <i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Parshad	Feby. 28th	2nd	130 "	
49 <i>Nur Afshan</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	March 1st	4th	106 "	
50 <i>Nur-ul-Abder</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	"	5th	5th	
51 <i>Nar-ul-Ansar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	5th	2nd to 8th	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)	
52 <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Parshad	"	"	350 copies.	
53 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	1st	2nd to 8th	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	
54 <i>Panjabi Akhbar</i>	...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Feby. 5th & 2nd March & 5th	respectively.	411 copies.	
		Ditto	Ditto	...	Feby. 5th & 2nd March & 5th	respectively.	275 "	

65	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-ud-din	March 1st	... 240
66	Patiala Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	4th	... 300
67	Pramod Sindhu	Ditto	Marathi	Eshvant Gobind Sa-	3rd	... 125
				tarkar.		"
58	Prince of Wales' Meerut Gazette.	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	28th & 4th	70 "
59	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad,	Ditto	March 6th	March.	"
60	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	" 5th	"	"
61	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	" 1st & 3rd	"	"
62	Rahnuma-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	" 4th	2nd & 6th	70 "
63	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	" 5th	respectively.	"
64	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	" 8th		"
65	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto			"
66	Ditto	Delhi	Ditto			"
67	Said-ul-Akhbar	Budaun	Ditto			"
68	Sayyid-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto			"
69	Saiyan Kirat Sudhakar.	Udaipur	Ditto			"
70	Shola-i-Tur	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Haidar Ali	March 1st	... 300
71	Tahzib-ul-Aseer	Sitapur	Ditto	Manni Lal	5th	... 125
72	Tairkwin Sadri	Agra	Ditto	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	4th	... 375
73	Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi-English.	Dhondo Balkrishna,	For the month of	"
74	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Urdu	Feby. 26th	Muharram.	"
75	Vriti Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Divan Chand	March.	360 "
16	Waqya Alam	Ghazipur,	Urdu	"	26th & 2nd	"
			Ditto		respectively.	"
					6th	... 153
					14th, 21st	" 99
					& 28th.	..."

PRIYAK DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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